INDEX TO VOLUME 30

Subject Index

Abortion
Abortion incidence and services in the United States, 1995–1996, Henshaw SK, p. 263.

Abortion reporting in the United States: an examination of the federal-state partnership, Special Report, Saul R, p. 244.

After abortion, women who have never had an ectopic pregnancy may be at increased risk of having one, Digest, p. 199.

Another medical abortion method? Update, p. 254.

Does abuse lead to abortion? Update, p. 203.

Factors influencing the delivery of abortion services in Ontario: a descriptive study, Ferris LE, McMain-Klein M and Iron K, p. 134.

Is Medicaid pronatalist? the effect of eligibility expansions on abortions and births, see **Government Policy, Programming and Funding**.

Level of contraceptive use is moderate among Romanians aged 15–24, see **Europe**.

Measuring the extent of abortion underreporting in the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth, Fu H, Darroch JE, Henshaw SK and Kolb E, p. 128.

Number of abortions among U.S. women fell 5% in 1994, continuing a decline begun in the early 1990s, Digest, p. 101.

State abortion policy, geographic access to abortion providers and changing family formation, Lichter DT, McLaughlin DK and Ribar DC, p. 281.

Two-fifths of adolescent health specialists would provide medical abortions, see **Teenagers**.

Unintended pregnancy in the United States, see **Fertility: Planning and Effects**.

With mandatory delay, Mississippi's abortion rate fell; out-of-state and second-trimester procedures increased, Digest, p. 99.

Would you like medical or surgical? Update, p. 2.

Barrier Methods
Breakage and acceptability of a polyurethane condom: a randomized, controlled study, Frezieres RG, Walsh TL, Nelson AL, Clark VA and Coulson AH, p. 73.

Condom availability in high school does not increase teenage sexual activity but does increase condom use, Digest, p. 48.

Condom use among women choosing long-term hormonal contraception, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Dual-method use among an ethnically diverse group of women at risk of HIV infection, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Impact of a high school condom availability program on sexual attitudes and behaviors, Schuster MA, Bell RM, Berry SH and Kanouse DE, p. 67.

Increased condom use among teenage males, 1988–1995: the role of attitudes, see **Males**.

Breastfeeding
Breastfed babies grow up smart, Update, p. 107.

Got milk? (and a job?), Update, p. 202.

Women are urged to nurse longer, Update, p. 3.

Contraception: General
Breakage and acceptability of a polyurethane condom: a randomized, controlled study, see **Barrier Methods**.

Compliance, counseling and satisfaction with oral contraceptives: a prospective evaluation, see **Oral Contraceptives**.

Condom availability in high school does not increase teenage sexual activity but does increase condom use, see **Barrier Methods**.

Emergency contraception given without prescription used safely and correctly, see **Emergency Contraception**.

Mainstreaming contraceptive services in managed care—five states' experiences, see **Service Providers**.

Oral contraceptives are cost-effective when used as emergency method, see **Emergency Contraception**.

Trends in contraceptive use in the United States: 1982–1995, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Women's efforts to prevent pregnancy: consistency of oral contraceptive use, see **Oral Contraceptives**.

Contraceptive Practice
Compliance, counseling and satisfaction with oral contraceptives: a prospective evaluation, see **Oral Contraceptives**.

Condom availability in high school does not increase teenage sexual activity but does increase condom use, see **Barrier Methods**.

Condom use among women choosing long-term hormonal contraception, Research Note, Cushman LF, Romero D, Kalmuss D, Davidson AR, Heartwell S and Rulin M, p. 240.

Contraceptive practices and trends in France, Toulemon L and Leridon H, p. 114.

Does the timing of the first family planning visit still matter? see **Service Providers**.

Dual-method use among an ethnically diverse group of women at risk of HIV infection, Riehman KS, Sly DF, Soler H, Eberstein IW, Quadagno D and Harrison DF, p. 212.

How relationships of U.S. men affect contraceptive use and efforts to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, Forste R and Morgan J, p. 56.

Increased condom use among teenage males, 1988–1995: the role of attitudes, see **Males**.

Key to condom use: attitude, Update, p. 55.

Oral contraceptives are cost-effective when used as emergency method, see **Emergency Contraception**.

Profile of the adolescent male family planning client, see **Males**.

Rates of modern method use are high among urban Russian women, who typically want small families, see **Fertility: Planning and Effects**.

Trends in contraceptive use in the United States: 1982–1995, Piccinino LJ and Mosher WD, p. 4.

Women's efforts to prevent pregnancy: consistency of oral contraceptive use, see **Oral Contraceptives**.

Emergency Contraception
Emergency contraception arrives, Update, p. 254.

Emergency contraception given without prescription used safely and correctly, Digest, p. 249.

Oral contraceptives are cost-effective when used as emergency method, Digest, p. 49.

Using pharmacies in Washington State to expand access to emergency contraception, Special Report, Wells ES, Hutchings J, Gardner JS, Winkler JL, Fuller TS, Downing D and Shafer R, p. 288.

Europe
Contraceptive practices and trends in France, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Level of contraceptive use is moderate among Romanians aged 15–24, Digest, p. 195.

Rates of modern method use are high among urban Russian women, who typically want small families, see **Fertility: Planning and Effects**.

Evaluation of Programs
Clinic provision of contraceptive services to managed care enrollees, see **Service Providers**.

Condom availability in high school does not increase teenage sexual activity but does increase condom use, see **Barrier Methods**.

Design and operation of the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth, Technical Note, Mosher WD, p. 43.

Family planning service provision in rural areas: a survey in Washington State, see **Service Providers**.

Impact of a high school condom availability program on sexual attitudes and behaviors, see **Barrier Methods**.

Mainstreaming contraceptive services in managed care—five states' experiences, see **Service Providers**.

Prenatal care use and birth outcomes of low-income women improve after Medicaid expansion in Florida, see **Government Policy, Programming and Funding**.

Profile of the adolescent male family planning client, see **Males**.

Small-area analysis: targeting high-risk areas for adolescent pregnancy prevention programs, see **Teenagers**.

INDEX TO VOLUME 30

Subject Index

Abortion
Abortion incidence and services in the United States, 1995–1996, Henshaw SK, p. 263.

Abortion reporting in the United States: an examination of the federal-state partnership, Special Report, Saul R, p. 244.

After abortion, women who have never had an ectopic pregnancy may be at increased risk of having one, Digest, p. 199.

Another medical abortion method? Update, p. 254.

Does abuse lead to abortion? Update, p. 203.

Factors influencing the delivery of abortion services in Ontario: a descriptive study, Ferris LE, McMain-Klein M and Iron K, p. 134.

Is Medicaid pronatalist? the effect of eligibility expansions on abortions and births, see **Government Policy, Programming and Funding**.

Level of contraceptive use is moderate among Romanians aged 15–24, see **Europe**.

Measuring the extent of abortion underreporting in the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth, Fu H, Darroch JE, Henshaw SK and Kolb E, p. 128.

Number of abortions among U.S. women fell 5% in 1994, continuing a decline begun in the early 1990s, Digest, p. 101.

State abortion policy, geographic access to abortion providers and changing family formation, Lichter DT, McLaughlin DK and Ribar DC, p. 281.

Two-fifths of adolescent health specialists would provide medical abortions, see **Teenagers**.

Unintended pregnancy in the United States, see **Fertility: Planning and Effects**.

With mandatory delay, Mississippi's abortion rate fell; out-of-state and second-trimester procedures increased, Digest, p. 99.

Would you like medical or surgical? Update, p. 2.

Barrier Methods
Breakage and acceptability of a polyurethane condom: a randomized, controlled study, Frezieres RG, Walsh TL, Nelson AL, Clark VA and Coulson AH, p. 73.

Condom availability in high school does not increase teenage sexual activity but does increase condom use, Digest, p. 48.

Condom use among women choosing long-term hormonal contraception, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Dual-method use among an ethnically diverse group of women at risk of HIV infection, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Impact of a high school condom availability program on sexual attitudes and behaviors, Schuster MA, Bell RM, Berry SH and Kanouse DE, p. 67.

Increased condom use among teenage males, 1988–1995: the role of attitudes, see **Males**.

Breastfeeding
Breastfed babies grow up smart, Update, p. 107.

Got milk? (and a job?), Update, p. 202.

Women are urged to nurse longer, Update, p. 3.

Contraception: General
Breakage and acceptability of a polyurethane condom: a randomized, controlled study, see **Barrier Methods**.

Compliance, counseling and satisfaction with oral contraceptives: a prospective evaluation, see **Oral Contraceptives**.

Condom availability in high school does not increase teenage sexual activity but does increase condom use, see **Barrier Methods**.

Emergency contraception given without prescription used safely and correctly, see **Emergency Contraception**.

Mainstreaming contraceptive services in managed care—five states' experiences, see **Service Providers**.

Oral contraceptives are cost-effective when used as emergency method, see **Emergency Contraception**.

Trends in contraceptive use in the United States: 1982–1995, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Women's efforts to prevent pregnancy: consistency of oral contraceptive use, see **Oral Contraceptives**.

Contraceptive Practice
Compliance, counseling and satisfaction with oral contraceptives: a prospective evaluation, see **Oral Contraceptives**.

Condom availability in high school does not increase teenage sexual activity but does increase condom use, see **Barrier Methods**.

Condom use among women choosing long-term hormonal contraception, Research Note, Cushman LF, Romero D, Kalmuss D, Davidson AR, Heartwell S and Rulin M, p. 240.

Contraceptive practices and trends in France, Toulemon L and Leridon H, p. 114.

Does the timing of the first family planning visit still matter? see **Service Providers**.

Dual-method use among an ethnically diverse group of women at risk of HIV infection, Riehman KS, Sly DF, Soler H, Eberstein IW, Quadagno D and Harrison DF, p. 212.

How relationships of U.S. men affect contraceptive use and efforts to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, Forste R and Morgan J, p. 56.

Increased condom use among teenage males, 1988–1995: the role of attitudes, see **Males**.

Key to condom use: attitude, Update, p. 55.

Oral contraceptives are cost-effective when used as emergency method, see **Emergency Contraception**.

Profile of the adolescent male family planning client, see **Males**.

Rates of modern method use are high among urban Russian women, who typically want small families, see **Fertility: Planning and Effects**.

Trends in contraceptive use in the United States: 1982–1995, Piccinino LJ and Mosher WD, p. 4.

Women's efforts to prevent pregnancy: consistency of oral contraceptive use, see **Oral Contraceptives**.

Emergency Contraception
Emergency contraception arrives, Update, p. 254.

Emergency contraception given without prescription used safely and correctly, Digest, p. 249.

Oral contraceptives are cost-effective when used as emergency method, Digest, p. 49.

Using pharmacies in Washington State to expand access to emergency contraception, Special Report, Wells ES, Hutchings J, Gardner JS, Winkler JL, Fuller TS, Downing D and Shafer R, p. 288.

Europe
Contraceptive practices and trends in France, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Level of contraceptive use is moderate among Romanians aged 15–24, Digest, p. 195.

Rates of modern method use are high among urban Russian women, who typically want small families, see **Fertility: Planning and Effects**.

Evaluation of Programs
Clinic provision of contraceptive services to managed care enrollees, see **Service Providers**.

Condom availability in high school does not increase teenage sexual activity but does increase condom use, see **Barrier Methods**.

Design and operation of the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth, Technical Note, Mosher WD, p. 43.

Family planning service provision in rural areas: a survey in Washington State, see **Service Providers**.

Impact of a high school condom availability program on sexual attitudes and behaviors, see **Barrier Methods**.

Mainstreaming contraceptive services in managed care—five states' experiences, see **Service Providers**.

Prenatal care use and birth outcomes of low-income women improve after Medicaid expansion in Florida, see **Government Policy, Programming and Funding**.

Profile of the adolescent male family planning client, see **Males**.

Small-area analysis: targeting high-risk areas for adolescent pregnancy prevention programs, see **Teenagers**.

State abortion policy, geographic access to abortion providers and changing family formation, see **Abortion**.

Studying parental involvement in school-based sex education: lessons learned, see **Sex Education**.

Fertility: Planning and Effects

An ever more major minority, Update, p. 3.

Assisted fertility and infant health, Update, p. 106.

Delinquency and young fatherhood share some, but not all, risk factors, see **Males**.

Effects of pregnancy planning status on birth outcomes and infant care, see **Maternal and Child Health**.

Level of contraceptive use is moderate among Romanians aged 15–24, see **Europe**.

Men who father children out of wedlock face reduced odds of marrying and increased socioeconomic hardship, see **Males**.

Predicting maternal behaviors during pregnancy: does intention status matter? see **Pregnancy and Childbirth**.

Rates of modern method use are high among urban Russian women, who typically want small families, Digest, p. 293.

Sex, contraception and childbearing among high-risk youth: do different factors influence males and females? see **Teenagers**.

Single adult mothers are considerably less well-off than their married peers, see **Marriage and the Family**.

State abortion policy, geographic access to abortion providers and changing family formation, see **Abortion**.

Teenage childbearing is not so bad after all...or is it? a review of the new literature, see **Teenagers**.

Unintended pregnancy in the United States, Henshaw SK, p. 24.

While nationwide birthrate is stable, black women achieve a record low, and teenagers' rates decline, Digest, p. 151.

Women with two closely spaced pregnancies risk early delivery, especially if the first ended in a term birth, see **Pregnancy and Childbirth**.

Government Policy, Programming and Funding

Abortion reporting in the United States: an examination of the federal-state partnership, see **Abortion**.

Economic and personal factors affecting women's use of nurse-midwives in Michigan, see **Pregnancy and Childbirth**.

Is Medicaid pronatalist? the effect of eligibility expansions on abortions and births, Joyce T, Kaestner R and Kwan F, p. 108.

Prenatal care use and birth outcomes of low-income women improve after Medicaid expansion in Florida, Digest, p. 194.

Small-area analysis: targeting high-risk areas for adolescent pregnancy prevention programs, see **Teenagers**.

State abortion policy, geographic access to abortion providers and changing family formation, see **Abortion**.

With mandatory delay, Mississippi's abortion rate fell; out-of-state and second-trimester procedures increased, see **Abortion**.

Hormonal Implants and Injectables

Condom use among women choosing long-term hormonal contraception, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Injectable eases sickle-cell pain, Update, p. 55.

Law and Policy

Birthrates among teenagers are unaffected when states require parental involvement in their abortion decisions, Digest, p. 197.

Issues in statutory rape law enforcement: the views of district attorneys in Kansas, Miller HL, Miller CE, Kenney L and Clark JW, p. 177.

MDs fight insurers' gender bias, see **Service Providers**.

Males

Delinquency and young fatherhood share some, but not all, risk factors, Digest, p. 152.

How relationships of U.S. men affect contraceptive use and efforts to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Increased condom use among teenage males, 1988–1995: the role of attitudes, Murphy JJ and Boggess S, p. 276.

Men who father children out of wedlock face reduced odds of marrying and increased socioeconomic hardship, Digest, p. 248.

Profile of the adolescent male family planning client, Brindis C, Boggess J, Katsuranis F, Mantell M, McCarter V and Wolfe A, p. 63.

Sex, contraception and childbearing among high-risk youth: do different factors influence males and females? see **Teenagers**.

Size matters, see Pregnancy and Childbirth.

Understanding changes in sexual activity among young metropolitan men: 1979–1995, Ku L, Sonenstein FL, Lindberg LD, Bradner CH, Boggess S and Pleck JH, p. 256.

What does a young guy need? see **Teenagers**.

Marriage and the Family

Adolescents with close family relationships have reduced chances of engaging in risky behaviors, see **Teenagers**.

Birthrates among teenagers are unaffected when states require parental involvement in their abortion decisions, see **Law and Policy**.

Children of young disadvantaged women are unlikely to receive consistent support from their fathers, Digest, p. 291.

Conceive now, marry later (maybe), Update, p. 203.

Family communication about sex: what are parents saying and are their adolescents listening? see **Teenagers**.

Is marriage passé? Update, p. 154.

Men who father children out of wedlock face reduced odds of marrying and increased socioeconomic hardship, see **Males**.

Single adult mothers are considerably less well-off than their married peers, Digest, p. 250.

Maternal and Child Health

Antidepressants safe for the fetus, Update, p. 155.

Assisted fertility and infant health, see **Fertility: Planning and Effects**.

Cost of birth goes up in smoke, see **Pregnancy and Childbirth**.

Effects of pregnancy planning status on birth outcomes and infant care, Kost K, Landry DJ and Darroch JE, p. 223.

Home nurse visits from pregnancy until child's second birthday have sustained benefits for mother and child, Digest, p. 47.

Many young mothers are in a funk, see **Teenagers**.

Prenatal care, birth outcomes and newborn hospitalization costs: patterns among Hispanics in New Jersey, see **Pregnancy and Childbirth**.

Risk of very low birth weight increases when women do not receive comprehensive prenatal health advice, Digest, p. 51.

Women are urged to nurse longer, see **Breastfeeding**.

Women's birth weight and intrauterine nutrition may have an effect on their infants' birth weight, Digest, p. 148.

Oral Contraceptives

Coming to a pharmacy near you, Update, p. 155.

Compliance, counseling and satisfaction with oral contraceptives: a prospective evaluation, Rosenberg MJ, Waugh MS and Burnhill MS, p. 89.

Continuing education for pill users, Update, p. 202.

Does the pill help spread HIV? see **Sexually Transmitted Diseases**.

Newest pills carry lower heart attack risk than previous formulations, Digest, p. 98.

Oral contraceptives are cost-effective when used as emergency method, see **Emergency Contraception**.

Pill adds to risk of cerebral clots, Update, p. 106.

Pill users' odds of stroke are reduced by screening for cardiovascular risks, Digest, p. 198.

Window of safety after missed pills, Update, p. 254.

Women's efforts to prevent pregnancy: consistency of oral contraceptive use, Peterson LS, Oakley D, Potter LS and Darroch JE, p. 19.

Population Policy and Research

Billions and billions of people, Update, p. 202.

How does the country grow? Update, p. 155.

Pregnancy and Childbirth

After abortion, women who have never had an ectopic pregnancy may be at increased risk of having one, see **Abortion**.

After early amniocentesis, chances of fetal loss and foot deformity rise, Digest, p. 249.

Aspirin doesn't seem to help, Update, p. 106.

Birth weight is lower among infants of U.S.-born than African-born blacks, Digest, p. 150.

Cost of birth goes up in smoke, Update, p. 55.

Economic and personal factors affecting women's use of nurse-midwives in Michigan, Stewart SD, p. 231.

HIV is on the rise among pregnant women in London, yet few have prenatal test, see **Sexually Transmitted Diseases**.

Home nurse visits from pregnancy until child's second birthday have sustained benefits for mother and child, see **Maternal and Child Health**.

It's still no reason to smoke, see **Teenagers**.

Life after the big chill, Update, p. 154.

Most teenagers who obtain prenatal care at public clinics discontinue substance use early in pregnancy, see **Teenagers**.

Perinatal HIV infection is reduced by drug therapy and planned cesarean, Digest, p. 296.

Predicting maternal behaviors during pregnancy: does intention status matter? Kost K, Landry DJ and Darroch JE, p. 79.

Pregnant women belly up to the bar, Update, p. 255.

Prenatal care, birth outcomes and newborn hospitalization costs: patterns among Hispanics in New Jersey, Reichman NE and Kenney GM, p. 182.

Prenatal care use and birth outcomes of low-income women improve after Medicaid expansion in Florida, see **Government Policy, Programming and Funding**.

Risk of very low birth weight increases when women do not receive comprehensive prenatal health advice, see **Maternal and Child Health**.

Size matters, Update, p. 202.

Squeaky clean semen, see **Sexually Transmitted Diseases**.

Strenuous or sedentary routine may raise preterm birth risk among poor, Digest, p. 294.

U.S. teenagers' birthrate and pregnancy rate fall during the mid-1990s, see **Teenagers**.

Vitamin use in pregnancy reduces odds of low birth weight and preterm birth, Digest, p. 100.

Watch the weight before pregnancy, Update, p. 54.

Will tea for two make it three? Update, p. 107.

Women with two closely spaced pregnancies risk early delivery, especially if the first ended in a term birth, Digest, p. 252.

Women's birth weight and intrauterine nutrition may have an effect on their infants' birth weight, see **Maternal and Child Health**.

Reproductive Health

Do pollutants cause breast cancer? Update, p. 3.

Drinking raises breast cancer risk, Update, p. 155.

Healthier women in 2000? Update, p. 254.

HMOs give teenagers short shrift, see **Teenagers**.

Impaired fecundity in the United States: 1982–1995, Chandra A and Stephen EH, p. 34.

No gender gap in health care use, Update, p. 202.

Risk of hysterectomy quadruples after women undergo sterilization, see **Sterilization**.

Why hysterectomies happen, Update, p. 2.

Service Providers

Abortion incidence and services in the United States, 1995–1996, see **Abortion**.

Clinic provision of contraceptive services to managed care enrollees, Frost JJ, p. 156.

Compliance, counseling and satisfaction with oral contraceptives: a prospective evaluation, see **Oral Contraceptives**.

Does the timing of the first family planning visit still matter? Finer LB and Zabin LS, p. 30.

Economic and personal factors affecting women's use of nurse-midwives in Michigan, see **Pregnancy and Childbirth**.

Factors influencing the delivery of abortion services in Ontario: a descriptive study, see **Abortion**.

Family planning service provision in rural areas: a survey in Washington State, Dobie SA, Gober L and Rosenblatt RA, p. 139.

Home nurse visits from pregnancy until child's second birthday have sustained benefits for mother and child, see **Maternal and Child Health**.

Mainstreaming contraceptive services in managed care—five states' experiences, Gold RB, Darroch JE and Frost JJ, p. 204.

MDs fight insurers' gender bias, Update, p. 154.

Small-area analysis: targeting high-risk areas for adolescent pregnancy prevention programs, see **Teenagers**.

Two-fifths of adolescent health specialists would provide medical abortions, see **Teenagers**.

Unmet need for mental health, Update, p. 203.

When physicians assure confidentiality, teenagers are willing to talk openly, see **Teenagers**.

Sex Education

Promoting safer dating, see **Sexual Behavior**.

School-based sexuality education: the issues and challenges, Special Report, Donovan P, p. 188.

Schools mostly get A for effort, Update, p. 255.

Studying parental involvement in school-based sex education: lessons learned, Comment, Oliver DP, Leeming FC and Dwyer WO, p. 143.

Sexual Behavior

Adolescents with sexually active older siblings are likely to have sex early, Digest, p. 149.

Gender and ethnic differences in the timing of first sexual intercourse, Upchurch DM, Levy-Storms L, Sucoff CA and Aneshensel CS, p. 121.

How relationships of U.S. men affect contraceptive use and efforts to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Impact of a high school condom availability program on sexual attitudes and behaviors, see **Barrier Methods**.

Issues in statutory rape law enforcement: the views of district attorneys in Kansas, see **Law and Policy**.

Level of contraceptive use is moderate among Romanians aged 15–24, see **Europe**.

Multiple sexual partners among U.S. adolescents and young adults, Santelli JS, Brener ND, Lowry R, Bhatt A and Zabin LS, p. 271.

Partner-specific sexual behaviors among persons with both main and other partners, Research Note, Lansky A, Thomas JC and Earp JA, p. 93.

Promoting safer dating, Update, p. 54.

Religion plays a growing role in white teenagers' sexual decision-making, see **Teenagers**.

Roughly half of teenagers are sexually active; few have multiple partners, see **Teenagers**.

Sex, contraception and childbearing among high-risk youth: do different factors influence males and females? see **Teenagers**.

Sex makes the world go 'round, Update, p. 154.

Sexual behavior among U.S. high school students, 1990–1995, see **Teenagers**.

Some teenagers just say no, see **Teenagers**.

Understanding changes in sexual activity among young metropolitan men: 1979–1995, see **Males**.

Unsafe behaviors place street youth, especially women, at risk of HIV, see **Sexually Transmitted Diseases**.

Who's going to tell and kiss? Update, p. 154.

Young women's degree of control over first intercourse: an exploratory analysis, Abma J, Driscoll A and Moore K, p. 12.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

AIDS deaths are falling sharply, Update, p. 54.

Common but short-lived virus, Update, p. 55.

Does the pill help spread HIV? Update, p. 3.

Dual-method use among an ethnically diverse group of women at risk of HIV infection, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Go to jail, have an STD test, Update, p. 255.

HIV is on the rise among pregnant women in London, yet few have prenatal test, Digest, p. 152.

How relationships of U.S. men affect contraceptive use and efforts to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Inching toward HIV goals, Update, p. 2.

Letting minors consent to HIV tests, Update, p. 2.

Level of contraceptive use is moderate among Romanians aged 15–24, see **Europe**.

Perinatal HIV infection is reduced by drug therapy and planned cesarean, see **Pregnancy and Childbirth**.

Pregnancy plans despite AIDS risk, Update, p. 107.

Progress in stamping out syphilis, Update, p. 203.

Squeaky clean semen, Update, p. 254.

Unsafe behaviors place street youth, especially women, at risk of HIV, Digest, p. 50.

Who's going to tell and kiss? see **Sexual Behavior**.

Sterilization

Risk of hysterectomy quadruples after women undergo sterilization, Digest, p. 297.

Teenagers

Adolescents with close family relationships have reduced chances of engaging in risky behaviors, Digest, p. 97.

Adolescents with sexually active older siblings are likely to have sex early, see **Sexual Behavior**.

Birthrates among teenagers are unaffected when states require parental involvement in their abortion decisions, see **Law and Policy**.

Condom availability in high school does not increase teenage sexual activity but does increase condom use, see **Barrier Methods**.

Delinquency and young fatherhood share some, but not all, risk factors, see **Males**.

Does the timing of the first family planning visit still matter? see **Service Providers**.

Expectations about marriage and childbearing vary by race and ethnicity among girls in grades 6–8, Digest, p. 252.

Failure to communicate, Update, p. 155.

Family communication about sex: what are parents saying and are their adolescents listening? Miller KS, Kotchick BA, Dorsey S, Forehand R and Ham AY, p. 218.

Gender and ethnic differences in the timing of first sexual intercourse, see **Sexual Behavior**.

HMOs give teenagers short shrift, Update, p. 106.

Impact of a high school condom availability program on sexual attitudes and behaviors, see **Barrier Methods**.

Increased condom use among teenage males, 1988–1995: the role of attitudes, see **Males**.

Issues in statutory rape law enforcement: the views of district attorneys in Kansas, see **Law and Policy**.

It's still no reason to smoke, see Update, p. 255.

Key to condom use: attitude, see **Contraceptive Practice**.

Letting minors consent to HIV tests, see **Sexually Transmitted Diseases**.

Level of contraceptive use is moderate among Romanians aged 15–24, see **Europe**.

Many young mothers are in a funk, Update, p. 106.

Most teenagers who obtain prenatal care at public clinics discontinue substance use early in pregnancy, Digest, p. 198.

Multiple sexual partners among U.S. adolescents and young adults, see **Sexual Behavior**.

Profile of the adolescent male family planning client, see **Males**.

Promoting safer dating, see **Sexual Behavior**.

Religion plays a growing role in white teenagers' sexual decision-making, Digest, p. 295.

Roughly half of teenagers are sexually active; few have multiple partners, Digest, p. 250.

Sex, contraception and childbearing among high-risk youth: do different factors influence males and females? Kowaleski-Jones L and Mott FL, p. 163.

Sexual behavior among U.S. high school students, 1990–1995, Warren CW, Santelli JS, Everett SA, Kann L, Collins JL, Cassell C, Morris L and Kolbe LJ, p. 170.

Small-area analysis: targeting high-risk areas for adolescent pregnancy prevention programs, Gould JB, Herrchen B, Pham T, Bera S and Brindis C, p. 173.

Some teenagers just say no, Update, p. 255.

Teenage childbearing is not so bad after all...or is it? a review of the new literature, Comment, Hoffman SD, p. 236.

Two-fifths of adolescent health specialists would provide medical abortions, Digest, p. 292.

Understanding changes in sexual activity among young metropolitan men: 1979–1995, see **Males**.

Unsafe behaviors place street youth, especially women, at risk of HIV, see **Sexually Transmitted Diseases**.

U.S. teenagers' birthrate and pregnancy rate fall during the mid-1990s, Digest p. 292.

What does a young guy need? Update, p. 203.

When physicians assure confidentiality, teenagers are willing to talk openly, Digest, p. 52.

While nationwide birthrate is stable, black women achieve a record low and teenagers' rates decline, see **Fertility: Planning and Effects**.

Why do teenagers conceive again? Update, p. 54.

With mandatory delay, Mississippi's abortion rate fell; out-of-state and second-trimester procedures increased, see **Abortion**.

Young women's degree of control over first intercourse: an exploratory analysis, see **Sexual Behavior**.

Author Index

Abma J, Driscoll A and Moore K, Young women's degree of control over first intercourse: an exploratory analysis, p. 12.

Aneshensel CS, see Upchurch DM.

Bell RM, see Schuster MA.

Bera S, see Gould JB.

Berry SH, see Schuster MA.

Bhatt A, see Santelli JS.

Boggess J, see Brindis C.

Boggess S, see Ku L; Murphy JJ.

Bradner CH, see Ku L.

Brener ND, see Santelli JS.

Brindis C, Boggess J, Katsuranis F, Mantell M, McCarter V and Wolfe A, Profile of the adolescent male family planning client, p. 63.

Brindis C, see Gould JB.

Burnhill MS, see Rosenberg MJ.

Cassell C, see Warren CW.

Chandra A and Stephen EH, Impaired fecundity in the United States: 1982–1995, p. 34.

Clark JW, see Miller HL.

Clark VA, see Frezieres RG.

Collins JL, see Warren CW.

Coulson AH, see Frezieres RG.

Cushman LF, Romero D, Kalmuss D, Davidson AR, Heartwell S and Rulin M , Condom use among women choosing long-term hormonal contraception, Research Note, p. 240.

Darroch JE, see Fu H; Gold RB; Kost K; Peterson LS.

Davidson AR, see Cushman LF.

Dobie SA, Gober L and Rosenblatt RA, Family planning service provision in rural areas: a survey in Washington State, p. 139.

Donovan P, School-based sexuality education: the issues and challenges, Special Report, p. 188.

Dorsey S, see Miller KS.

Downing D, see Wells ES.

Driscoll A, see Abma J.

Dwyer WO, see Oliver DP.

Earp JA, see Lansky A.

Eberstein IW, see Riehman KS.

Everett SA, see Warren CW.

Ferris LE, McMain-Klein M and Iron K, Factors influencing the delivery of abortion services in Ontario: a descriptive study, p. 134.

Finer LB and Zabin LS, Does the timing of the first family planning visit still matter? p. 30.

Forehand R, see Miller KS.

Forste R and Morgan J, How relationships of U.S. men affect contraceptive use and efforts to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, p. 56.

Frezieres RG, Walsh TL, Nelson AL, Clark VA and Coulson AH, Breakage and acceptability of a polyurethane condom: a randomized, controlled study, p. 73.

Frost JJ, Clinic provision of contraceptive services to managed care enrollees, p. 156; see also Gold RB.

Fu H, Darroch JE, Henshaw SK and Kolb E, Measuring the extent of abortion underreporting in the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth, p. 128.

Fuller TS, see Wells ES.

Gardner JS, see Wells ES.

Gober L, see Dobie SA.

Gold RB, Darroch JE and Frost JJ, Mainstreaming contraceptive services in managed care—five states' experiences, p. 204.

Gould JB, Herrchen B, Pham T, Bera S and Brindis C, Small-area analysis: targeting high-risk areas for adolescent pregnancy prevention programs, p. 173.

Ham AY, see Miller KS.

Harrison DF, see Riehman KS.

Heartwell S, see Cushman LF.

Henshaw SK, Unintended pregnancy in the United States, p. 24; Abortion incidence and services in the United States, 1995–1996, p. 263; see also Fu H.

Herrchen B, see Gould JB

Hoffman SD, Teenage childbearing is not so bad after all...or is it? a review of the new literature, Comment, p. 236.

Hutchings J, see Wells ES.

Iron K, see Ferris LE.

Joyce T, Kaestner R and Kwan F, Is Medicaid pronatalist? the effect of eligibility expansions on abortions and births, p. 108.

Kaestner R, see Joyce T.

Kalmuss D, see Cushman LF.

Kann L, see Warren CW.

Kanouse DE, see Schuster MA.

Katsuranis F, see Brindis C.

Kenney GM, see Reichman NE.

Kenney L, see Miller HL.

Kolb E, see Fu H.

Kolbe LJ, see Warren CW.

Kost K, Landry DJ and Darroch JE, Predicting maternal behaviors during pregnancy: does intention status matter? p. 79; Effects of pregnancy planning status on birth outcomes and infant care, p. 223.

Kotchick BA, see Miller KS.

Kowaleski-Jones L and Mott FL, Sex, contraception and childbearing among high-risk youth: do different factors influence males and females? p. 163.

Ku L, Sonenstein FL, Lindberg LD, Bradner CH, Boggess S and Pleck JH, Understanding changes in sexual activity among young metropolitan men: 1979–1995, p. 256.

Kwan F, see Joyce T.

Landry DJ, see Kost K.

Lansky A, Thomas JC and Earp JA, Partner-specific sexual behaviors among persons with both main and other partners, Research Note, p. 93.

Leeming FC, see Oliver DP.

Leridon H, see Toulemon L.

Levy-Storms L, see Upchurch DM.

Lichter DT, McLaughlin DK and Ribar DC, State abortion policy, geographic access to abortion providers and changing family formation, p. 281.

Lindberg LD, see Ku L.

Lowry R, see Santelli JS.

Mantell M, see Brindis C.

McCarter V, see Brindis C.

McLaughlin DK, see Lichter DT.

McMain-Klein M, see Ferris LE.

Miller CE, see Miller HL.

Miller HL, Miller CE, Kenney L and Clark JW, Issues in statutory rape law enforcement: the views of district attorneys in Kansas, p. 177.

Miller KS, Kotchick BA, Dorsey S, Forehand R and Ham AY, Family communication about sex: what are parents saying and are their adolescents listening? p. 218.

Moore K, see Abma J.

Morgan J, see Forste R.

Morris L, see Warren CW.

Mosher WD, Design and operation of the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth, Technical Note, p. 43; see also Piccinino LJ.

Mott FL, see Kowaleski-Jones L.

Murphy JJ and Boggess S, Increased condom use among teenage males, 1988–1995: the role of attitudes, p. 276.

Nelson AL, see Frezieres RG.

Oakley D, see Peterson LS.

Oliver DP, Leeming FC and Dwyer WO, Studying parental involvement in school-based sex education: lessons learned, Comment, p. 143.

Peterson LS, Oakley D, Potter LS and Darroch JE, Women's efforts to prevent pregnancy: consistency of oral contraceptive use, p. 19.

Pham T, see Gould JB.

Piccinino LJ and Mosher WD, Trends in contraceptive use in the United States: 1982–1995, p. 4.

Pleck JH, see Ku L.

Potter LS, see Peterson LS.

Quadagno D, see Riehman KS.

Reichman NE and Kenney GM, Prenatal care, birth outcomes and newborn hospitalization costs: patterns among Hispanics in New Jersey, p. 182.

Ribar DC, see Lichter DT.

Riehman KS, Sly DF, Soler H, Eberstein IW, Quadagno D and Harrison DF, Dual-method use among an ethnically diverse group of women at risk of HIV infection, p. 212.

Romero D, see Cushman LF.

Rosenberg MJ, Waugh MS and Burnhill MS, Compliance, counseling and satisfaction with oral contraceptives: a prospective evaluation, p. 89.

Rosenblatt RA, see Dobie SA.

Rulin M, see Cushman LF.

Santelli JS, Brener ND, Lowry R, Bhatt A and Zabin LS, Multiple sexual partners among U.S. adolescents and young adults, p. 271.

Santelli JS, see Warren CW.

Saul R, Abortion reporting in the United States: an examination of the federal-state partnership, Special Report, p. 244.

Schuster MA, Bell RM, Berry SH and Kanouse DE, Impact of a high school condom availability program on sexual attitudes and behaviors, p. 67.

Shafer R, see Wells ES.

Sly DF, see Riehman KS.

Soler H, see Riehman KS.

Sonenstein FL, see Ku L.

Stephen EH, see Chandra A.

Stewart SD, Economic and personal factors affecting women's use of nurse-midwives in Michigan, p. 231.

Sucoff CA, see Upchurch DM.

Thomas JC, see Lansky A.

Toulemon L and Leridon H, Contraceptive practices and trends in France, p. 114.

Upchurch DM, Levy-Storms L, Sucoff CA and Aneshensel CS, Gender and ethnic differences in the timing of first sexual intercourse, p. 121.

Walsh TL, see Frezieres RG.

Warren CW, Santelli JS, Everett SA, Kann L, Collins JL, Cassell C, Morris L and Kolbe LJ, Sexual behavior among U.S. high school students, 1990–1995, p. 170.

Waugh MS, see Rosenberg MJ.

Wells ES, Hutchings J, Gardner JS, Winkler JL, Fuller TS, Downing D and Shafer R, Using pharmacies in Washington State to expand access to emergency contraception, Special Report, p. 288.

Winkler JL, see Wells ES.

Wolfe A, see Brindis C.

Zabin LS, see Finer LB; Santelli JS.